

## By Authority



## Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
HONOLULU, Dec. 28, 1888.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that official notice having this day been communicated to this Department by Taro Ando, Esq., His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, that

MR. SHIMPEI HAYAKAWA  
has arrived as an attaché to the Japanese Consulate General; therefore the said Mr. Shimpei Hayakawa is hereby acknowledged as such attaché and all his official acts are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of the Government.

JONA. AUSTIN,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
188-11 1251-11

## Notice to Parents and Guardians of School Children.

At the re-opening of the Public Schools at the close of the Christmas holidays on the 8th of January next, all pupils will be expected to produce to their teachers, Health Certificates, signed by some responsible medical person. Pupils failing to produce such certificates will be required to be examined.

By order of the Board of Education.  
W. JAS. SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Education Office, Dec. 18, 1888.  
177 1259-31

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889.

## THE WESTMEATH SUGAR.

The portentous sensation which interested parties in California, operating through certain San Francisco papers and the Daily Bulletin of this place, undertook to evolve from the dispute about the grading of the sugar brought by the Westmeath, has suffered a melancholy collapse. On its first appearance, this frightful spectre of cold-blooded fraud and corporate disaster loomed up before the startled vision, lurid as a thunder cloud and big as a balloon. More recent developments have shown that it consisted principally of gas. Intelligence received by the last mail from the Coast left it in rather a shriveled and shaky condition, and finally a few well-directed blows from Mr. J. O. Carter have reduced it to the semblance of a Chinese scare-crow.

## THE INTER-ISLAND CABLE.

A letter has been received from Mr. Bartholemew, the projector of the inter-island cable project, containing important and very satisfactory intelligence. Mr. B. writes that he has succeeded in raising all the money he requires, having floated the stock on the London market. The cable has been manufactured in England and is now on the way out by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will probably be shipped from Vancouver to Honolulu by a vessel which is to leave on the 20th of January. This is very welcome news. The fact that the time which had elapsed without visible results or even definite information was so much greater than was announced at the time of Mr. Bartholemew's departure, had gradually undermined both the public faith and the public interest. The information now received regarding the success of both the financial and mechanical branches of the enterprise appears to be definite and positive. There seems to be no reasonable doubt of electric communication between the Islands being an accomplished fact within a few months. The possibilities commercial, social and political which are suggested by the establishment of such communication, especially when connected with a Pacific cable, whose realization belongs probably to the near future, will be considered hereafter.

The letter says the cable is the same as the Anglo-American Atlantic Cable Company have adopted, with the exception of its core, which is the same as the French St. Pierre-Brest Cable Company have now in operation. Mr. Bartholemew states that it is his intention to pay out enough "slack" to have the cable rest easily on the bottom everywhere, and to this end he has contracted for nearly 25 per cent. more of both the intermediate and deep sea styles than the distance actually measures in nautical miles.

Edison announces that he is able to transmit kisses by phonograph. This is all very well, but who wants to be kissed in that way. Not anybody in Honolulu, we are willing to guarantee. The idea of kisses packed in a box and sent by express, C. O. D. Bah! An Eastern paper suggests that it will be necessary for Edison to invent a recipient as well as a transmitter.

## THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

This, the most powerful labor organization which ever existed in America, has, within the last year, suffered a serious loss of membership, with corresponding impairment of financial ability. At the session of the General Assembly of the Order, held in November, the General Treasurer presented his report which showed that according to the receipts from taxes, which is simply another name for dues, the membership had decreased about 300,000 during the past fiscal year. It also appeared that the receipts were not sufficient to cover the necessary expenses. To meet this emergency the Treasurer recommended certain changes and retrenchments, which it is estimated will reduce the expenses to an amount within the probable income.

Whether this serious impairment of numerical and financial strength is to run on into a settled decadence and end finally in the extinction of the Order, or whether it is to act as a timely and forcible reminder of the mistakes that have been made, and so serve as a salutary means of discipline and instruction for the future, remains to be seen. The result will depend upon the amount of wisdom which may chance to reside in the remaining membership.

The fundamental danger besetting this as well as similar organizations, the rock upon which they all alike are liable to come to grief is one and the same, viz.: an inability on the part of those composing them to distinguish between the practicable and the impracticable, to discriminate between aims and methods which are desirable and attainable, and those which are chimerical and whose prosecution can only end in disappointment and loss. Men who honestly believe that they have a grievance, and who are convinced that they and others in the same walks of life do not receive as large a share of the world's wealth as their services in producing that wealth fairly entitle them to, frequently and indeed generally fail in securing the objects they set before themselves, from failure to realize that commercial and industrial matters are regulated by natural laws which it is useless to ignore, and from whose consequences it is impossible to escape. By natural laws, we mean laws arising from the constitution of nature and the make up of the human mind. The failure to understand the nature and scope of these laws, or even to realize the existence of such obstacles to their plans, is by no means confined to labor reformers, but crops out with equally disastrous results among those who, with more zeal than knowledge, are proposing to reform the finances, extirpate intemperance, radically and immediately reconstruct the land tenure and make everybody virtuous, rich and happy by Act of Parliament.

The organized efforts of any class of people to improve their condition by legitimate means are always entitled to sympathy and respect, and as no one is likely to ever learn to swim by keeping away from the water, so the wage earners will have to learn, as mankind at large, in all the ages, has had to learn by constant experiment and repeated failure what objects are best worth striving for, and what are the most practicable means by which those objects can be secured.

The Knights were an Order having a vast membership and wielding an immense power. There were some broad and generous features about the organization which seemed to put it on a distinctly higher plane than the trade unions and other organizations which had preceded it. It had in it the promise and the possibility of great good. In so far as it has failed in accomplishing the more worthy portion of its mission, the failure has been due to the causes indicated above. The more violent and unreasonable portion of its membership were able to gain sufficient control over the machinery of the organization to use its great power in the furtherance of their own foolish ideas, and in the carrying out of measures which were not only unwise, but unjust, illegal, tyrannical and outrageous. The result has been a loss of public sympathy and respect and a serious defection in its own ranks. The ultimate results to the Order cannot be positively foreseen. Although the supposition may not be capable of immediate verification, it seems every way probable that those who have withdrawn consist largely of the more moderate and conservative members. In this case the organization would, of necessity, fall more than ever into the hands of the violent and unscrupulous, and the result be the entire ruin of the Order at no very distant day. Although this seems probable, our wish and hope is that the outcome may be quite different.

We publish in another column an item about the recent municipal election in Boston. Later information assures us that the attempt to recognize sectarian claims in the management of the public schools received a signal rebuke, and that the parties who were willing to suppress the facts of history in the interests of one particular church were routed, horse, foot and dragons. The American people are very patient, and even apparently apathetic sometimes, regarding important public questions, but when the issue is once fairly raised, it will be found that they will not consent to priests, or clergymen of any kind, dictating in the interests of their particular churches, what may and what may not be taught in the public schools.

## DETERMINING OUR LATITUDE.

Those of our readers who take an interest in such matters will remember that the last report of the Minister of the Interior contained an account of an important series of astronomical observations, executed in connection with the Hawaiian Government Survey, by Mr. E. D. Preston, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. During the prosecution of this work Mr. Preston was in the employ of this Government, the U. S. Government having granted him leave of absence without pay, and loaned the necessary instruments.

Latitude observations of precision were made at fourteen stations on the four principal islands, selected so as to be near the extreme north and south points. The object of these observations was partly to establish points of reference for the trigonometrical survey of the group, and also to determine with the utmost accuracy, local deflections of the plumb line, caused by the attraction of our mountain masses. The amount of this "deviation of gravity," as it is technically called, was found to be extraordinary. That this was not due to imperfect instruments or defective observations is proved by the fact that similar results were obtained on every island, the latitude on the north side being invariably increased, while that of stations on the south side is diminished in every instance.

The final result of the computations made by Mr. Preston has lately been received at the Survey Office, and agrees closely with the preliminary calculations made in that office. The result is highly creditable to Mr. Preston's skill, care and accuracy as an observer. The probable error of the final result averages only one-tenth of a second, and in only one instance exceeds one-eighth. This is wonderfully good work, especially considering the adverse circumstances under which it was done. It will compare favorably with similar work done in the U. S. Coast Survey or anywhere else. The result at the Kauai stations was extremely satisfactory and will accurately place that island on the map.

When it is remembered that the tenth of a second is the twelve million nine hundred and sixty thousandth part of the earth's circumference, and amounts to only about ten feet, the extreme fineness of the work and the accuracy of the results will be the more readily appreciated.

## SAILOR'S HOME SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting on Saturday—No Decision Respecting a New Home.

The annual meeting of the Sailor's Home Society was held, according to notice, in the room of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. Hon. C. R. Bishop, president, was in the chair.

Mr. Paty, treasurer, submitted his annual report, showing a balance in hand of \$381.24. He was later instructed by the trustees to invest \$350 of the funds in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank.

The term of six trustees expiring on the 31st of December, 1888, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected to serve for a further term of three years, ending December 31, 1891: Hon. C. R. Bishop, Capt. W. Babcock, Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., Hon. J. B. Atherton, Mr. P. C. Jones, Capt. J. A. Fuller, and the late Hon. S. G. Wilder, Mr. Thos. R. Walker was duly elected a trustee to serve until December 31, 1889.

The subject of a new building for a Sailor's Home, in place of the one pulled down after the great fire of 1886, was discussed at length. No action was, however, taken beyond giving the committee on ways and means further time to report.

The Society having adjourned, the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was called to order by the President, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected: Hon. C. R. Bishop, President; Mr. F. A. Schaefer, Secretary; Mr. J. H. Paty, Treasurer. Executive Committee: Hon. S. M. Dimon (Chairman), Hon. J. B. Atherton, Mr. C. M. Cooke.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

American Capitalists to Complete the Great Inter-Oceanic Waterway—Provided the French Company Has Not Utterly Failed.

The following despatch from New York came under date of December 7th. On the last day of our foreign advices, December 16th, the news was conveyed that De Lesseps had failed in his latest scheme for raising money in France. As this, if it proves an absolute failure, would leave the Panama Canal Company helpless, the American syndicate could do nothing.

A syndicate of American capitalists has been formed in this city to complete the Panama Canal. They have arranged to put up \$75,000,000, and expect to finish the work within two years. The syndicate was formed through the exertions of James D. Leary, famous for his exploits with the monster raft of logs launched in Nova Scotia. Other members of the syndicate are Morton, Bliss & Co., Eugene Kelly, and the men who are already interested in the American Dredging Company. The latter company has a \$17,000,000 contract for dredging the Colon end of the canal, and has performed \$12,000,000 worth of work on the contract.

The President of that company is H. B. Slaven. The new syndicate has made its proposition to the Panama Canal Company, and it has been accepted. The matter will come up for ratification in Paris on December 12th, where it is expected the contract will be finally completed. The French Government has informally approved the agreement.

The great horse Ormonde is seriously ill. If he recovers he will be taken to Newmarket, thence in June to America, where he has been sold to Senator Hearst.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## The English Language in Hawaiian Schools.

Mr. Engrok: In the great and rapid improvement which has been made in the educational department of the Government under the present Board of Education, there would seem yet to be some points of administration about which more knowledge would be desirable. The great number of new and commodious school houses, the increasing number of able and faithful and acceptable teachers, are evident facts that redound greatly to the credit of the present Board. But some, who are interested especially in the welfare of the Hawaiians, have been led to query whether the present policy is as advantageous in some respects, as it certainly is intended to be, to the best interests of Hawaiian children. Unfortunately, this is not a country in which accurate statistical information is easily attainable.

Mr. Knudsen has had most favorable opportunities for personal knowledge in regard to the Hawaiians on Kauai. His friendly interest in the people, as well as his official relations to the schools, give to his expressed opinion a value beyond that of anyone less familiar than he with the social conditions of our island community formerly and at present. In the letter from him recently printed in your paper, he deprecates the exclusion of the Hawaiian language from the schools for Hawaiians. In this particular, I wish to express my concurrence with his opinion and view of the situation, rather than with the stand taken by Principal Scott in his reply. Yet in this expression of opinion, I wish to treat fairly and justly those who in advocating different sentiments, have adopted a policy which in their judgment is the best adapted to the condition and needs of the Hawaiian people. In advocating a different policy, I would yet not be behind anyone in acknowledging the debt of gratitude this community owes to the philanthropic zeal and indefatigable labors of the President of the present Board of Education. It is not so much the study of English exclusively, which marks the divergence of views in regard to the policy of the Board, as the exclusion of the Hawaiian language from the schools, in which according to the last census Hawaiians and half-castes constitute 81 per cent. of the school population.

The question is not merely in regard to the superiority of one language over another as a medium of instruction; nor to the superior economical value of the English in a business point of view. No one can deny the immeasurable advantage of the English language. Nor is the point of difference the propriety of teaching English, as showing an unjust partiality in view of the mixture of foreign nationalities in every school district, Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, German, Norwegian, as well as English. The Japanese Government has acted wisely in choosing English as the foreign language to be taught Japanese children, rather than French or German. The medical department of the University at Tokio, under German teachers, is the only one in which any other language than English is used in the classroom. It is expected that in a few years every graduate of the normal schools will be able to teach English; and so in the public schools of Japan it is the English language which is to be taught, in preference to any other foreign language.

But it will be noticed that English is to be taught, not to the exclusion of the native tongue, but co-ordinately and subsidiarily, so that, in these islands, no sane person would think of insisting on making Hawaiian the language of the schoolroom, and require the teachers that come from the States to acquire the Hawaiian language. The point, which Mr. Knudsen brings forward, is the pressing difficulty in the present policy of the Board, the exclusion of Hawaiian from the Government Schools for Hawaiians. This is not like making English the language of the schools to the exclusion of German in such German-speaking communities as Cincinnati or Chicago, or New York, where English is yet the national language. But the fact is as stated by Mr. Knudsen, a condition of things to be deplored and remedied that the present generation of Hawaiian youth is growing up in ignorance of their own language, unable to read or write it properly. And they are also growing up without that knowledge of the rudiments, the fundamental principles and facts in mathematics, geography, grammar, history, and physical science, such as would better fit them to be intelligent and capable members of a civilized society.

No benevolent organization can furnish education for a people, as was formerly attempted here. It must be done at public expense; but in doing it, the policy of the Government should be to encourage and strengthen, not to throttle, the Hawaiian element in our heterogeneous population. The charge has often been made, unjustly, so any well informed observer would say, that those who came from the States to Christianize the Hawaiians, tried to make them over in a cast iron mould of New England pietism. It seems to me that our modern scientific organization in the policy they are adopting, are trying to make over the Hawaiians after the prevailing standards of nineteenth century mercantilism. The cry is, "Away with this people, not fit to be capitalists and managers of trusts; nor trades-union leaders, seeking for the horny hand of toil the scepter of rank and power." If it be true that Hawaiians cannot be boss mechanics, or merchant princes, or leading lawyers—and who, that knows them, has any idea they ever will achieve such social distinction?—have they no right to life, independence, and social activity in such peculiarities, even if this should be in a style not in accordance with our ideas of culture? The Westminster Catechism does not give the consummate ideal of deity; it leaves out beauty altogether in its enumeration of the divine characteristics. Modern materialism does not uphold the highest type of humanity in making economic values the sole test of human worth and dignity. Help the Hawaiians to be good Hawaiian men and women, is the true policy, in my opinion, even if they should not be Christians of such high-toned spirituality as Edward Payson or David Brainerd; or such mechanics, and inventors, and corporators as Pullman, or Edison, or Jay Gould.

C. M. HYDE.  
Honolulu, Dec. 25, 1888.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Bismarck is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

Prince Alexander of Hesse, uncle of the Grand Duke Ludwig, is dying.

George Routledge, founder of the publishing house, is dead, aged 76.

Persia has waived her objections to the appointment of a Russian Consul at Meshed.

The authorities at Dublin have seized thousands of Zola's works, shipped from England.

M. Hammer has been elected President of Switzerland and M. Ruchonnet Vice-President.

The National Zeitung says the Emperor's health is all right, and rumors to the contrary are untrue.

A petition in favor of decimal coinage in England has been signed by seventy Members of Parliament.

The Globe Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas, was burned. The hotel guests narrowly escaped. The loss is \$60,000.

The Moyer Sanitarium Hospital, at Youngstown, Ohio, was burned. All the patients escaped. The loss is \$6,000.

During target practice on board a French ironclad, in the Gulf of Koran, a gun exploded and killed one officer and five men.

Simmons, a base-ball player, was spiked by a runner in a game at Newark, N. J., last July, and died December 11th from blood-poisoning.

The roof of Illigworth's steel works, Newark, N. J., in the course of construction, fell in and ten workmen were more or less severely injured.

Thirty persons have been bitten by mad wolves near the villages in the neighborhood of Orsoy. The majority of these have died, after suffering great agony.

Two members of the Republican Society were arrested at Naples in an attempt to destroy the German Consulate with a dynamite bomb. The bomb did not explode.

G. B. A. Bush, confidential clerk of Isaac D. Blauvelt, carriage manufacturer, of Paterson, N. J., has been arrested, charged with systematic embezzlements aggregating \$15,000.

An escape of gas at Quebec from one of the mains caused a terrific explosion, wrecking several houses, causing \$50,000 damage, and seriously injuring a number of people.

Nine oyster pirates were killed in the night's naval battle December 10th, on the Chesapeake Bay, and many wounded. The cook and the mate of the Government steamer McLane were killed.

It is reported that the steamship Glenary from New York for London, was in collision with an unknown steaming ship off Gravesend and was greatly damaged. It is feared that several lives were lost.

A famine is threatened in Northern China. There is still much suffering in the flooded districts. Yen-Loh-na-la has been selected as consort for the young Emperor. The Imperial Prince Aki of Japan is dead.

Menelek, King of Shoa, instigated by the Italian Government, which has supplied him with arms and munitions, has rebelled against King John of Abyssinia, his father-in-law. Abyssinia is in a very disturbed state.

Reports from Massowah state that the powerful Beni and Bogus tribes have deserted the Mahdi, and refused to assist in the siege of Suakin. If the English troops defeat the rebels other tribes will also probably follow.

It is heard from Rome that the Pope, desirous of conciliating Russia, will grant the concessions demanded by M. Izvolsky, including the introduction of the Russian language in Catholic churches in Little Russia and Lithuania.

Secret societies, with extensive ramifications, composed of young and educated Armenians, have been discovered in Russian-Armenia. The object of the societies is to rebel against Russia and establish Armenian independence.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Rothschilds have contracted to construct at Batoum fifteen reservoirs for storing kerosene with a capacity of 150,000 froods each. The Russians demand that the Government restrict operations.

It is asserted that an American syndicate with a capital of \$50,000,000 has been formed to construct a railroad in Siberia, and that several former and present American diplomatic consular agents are interested in the undertaking.

The Pope has refused to bless medals to be distributed in Ireland. He is reported to have said: "I cannot bless them. The people of Ireland are disobedient. They seem to prefer the gospel of Dillon and O'Brien to the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed Representative Morrow that he would do all in his power to give the whaling fleet in Behring Sea and Arctic waters a relief station by ordering to that service any available boats in the revenue cutter and life-saving service.

The new Servian Constitution declares the kingdom hereditary, with popular representatives, and the religion Greek. The electoral franchise is granted to persons having direct taxes of 15 dinars (a dinar being equal to a French franc) yearly. The military service is compulsory.

The Australian Yacht Designer said a challenge will be certainly sent for the America, as she is trying to make over the Hawaiians after the prevailing standards of nineteenth century mercantilism. The cry is, "Away with this people, not fit to be capitalists and managers of trusts; nor trades-union leaders, seeking for the horny hand of toil the scepter of rank and power." If it be true that Hawaiians cannot be boss mechanics, or merchant princes, or leading lawyers—and who, that knows them, has any idea they ever will achieve such social distinction?—have they no right to life, independence, and social activity in such peculiarities, even if this should be in a style not in accordance with our ideas of culture? The Westminster Catechism does not give the consummate ideal of deity; it leaves out beauty altogether in its enumeration of the divine characteristics. Modern materialism does not uphold the highest type of humanity in making economic values the sole test of human worth and dignity. Help the Hawaiians to be good Hawaiian men and women, is the true policy, in my opinion, even if they should not be Christians of such high-toned spirituality as Edward Payson or David Brainerd; or such mechanics, and inventors, and corporators as Pullman, or Edison, or Jay Gould.

C. M. HYDE.  
Honolulu, Dec. 25, 1888.

Another Lincoln Story.

Here is a bit of sentiment that will do to tack into the big history of the war. During the war Miss N—, a beautiful and spirited Virginian, whose brother, a Confederate soldier, had been taken prisoner by the Union forces, was desirous of obtaining a pass which would enable her to visit him. Francis P. Blair agreed to secure an audience with

the President, but warned his young and rather impulsive friend to be very prudent and not to let a word escape him which would betray her Southern sympathies. They were ushered into the presence of Mr. Lincoln, and the tall, grave man bent down to the maiden, and, looking searchingly at her face, said: "You are loyal, are you not?"

Her bright eyes flashed. She hesitated a moment, and then, with an eloquent with emotion and honest as her own, she replied: "Yes, loyal to the heart's core—to Virginia!" Mr. Lincoln kept his intent gaze upon her for a moment longer and then went to his desk, wrote a line or two and handed her the paper. With a bow, the interview terminated. Once outside, the young woman exclaiming to Mr. Blair found him in reproachful words. "Now you have done it," he said; "didn't I warn you to be very careful? You have only made yourself to blame." Miss N— made no reply, but opened the paper. It contained these words: "Pass Miss —; she is an honest girl and can be trusted."

—[N. Y. Telegram.]

## SPECIAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

## STAMPED MATERIALS.

A Fine Line of Stamped Goods can be had at N. S. SACHS, 104 Fort Street, consisting of Stamped Splashes, Tides, Side Boards, Scarfs, Tray Covers, Laundry Bags, Doilies, Etc. Also, Linen Floss in all Colors. Prices Very Low.

## Legal Advertisements.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE**  
Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate, in the matter of the Guardianship of JOHN E. CHAMBERLAIN, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition and account of F. S. LYMAN, guardian of JOHN E. CHAMBERLAIN, a minor, and the same being read and approved, and that a full and complete account of the same may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as guardian.

It is ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court House at Honolulu, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to what are entitled to the said property.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.  
Honolulu, December 28, 1888.

**CIRCUIT COURT, THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**—In Probate, in the matter of the Estate of LAURA F. DICKSON, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Laura F. Dickson, deceased, having been presented to the Court of the Third Judicial District, Honolulu, Hawaii, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters of administration to William F. Allen, being filed by him.

It is hereby ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court House at Honolulu, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to what are entitled to the said property.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.  
Honolulu, December 17, 1888.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE**  
Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate, in the matter of the Estate of C. H. ROSE, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

On reading the petition and accounts filed by the Administrators with the Will annexed of the estate of Samuel G. Wilder, deceased, and the same being read and approved, and that a full and complete account of the same may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging the principal and sureties from further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court House at Honolulu, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to what are entitled to the said property.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.  
Honolulu, December 18, 1888.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE**  
Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate, in the matter of the Guardianship of the Children of C. H. ROSE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

On reading the petition and accounts filed by the Administrators with the Will annexed of the estate of Samuel G. Wilder, deceased, and the same being read and approved, and that a full and complete account of the same may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging the principal and sureties from further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court House at Honolulu, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to what are entitled to the said property.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.  
Honolulu, December 18, 1888.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE**  
Third Judicial District of the Hawaiian Islands.

MARIA CRUZ, (W. vs. ANTONIO CRUZ, et al.)  
KALAKAUA:—By the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King.

To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy in the Third Judicial District—Honolulu, Hawaii:—You are hereby commanded to summon Antonio Cruz, defendant, in case he shall be written answer within twenty days after the date hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Maria Cruz, plaintiff, should not be awarded for the amount to the tenor of annexed petition. And have you then to return this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. A. FRANCIS, Judge of the Circuit Court, at Honolulu, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1888.

DANIEL F. POYER, Clerk of Circuit Court.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the summons in the above entitled case, that said summons was duly served upon the defendant, and that the same was duly returned to the Court at the November Term of said Court, at Honolulu, Hawaii, on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1888.

DANIEL F. POYER, Clerk of Circuit Court.  
Honolulu, Nov. 6, 1888.